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# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—June 15, 1923

EVER RISING WAGE NECESSARY  
METHODS DESTROY HARMONY  
STEEL TRUST MUST YIELD  
HOW A. F. OF L. OPERATES  
THE EQUALITY QUESTION

SIERRA J.P.

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

## WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.  
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.  
Black and White Cab Company  
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.  
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.  
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.  
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,  
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 1852 McAllister,  
901 Haight, 5451 Geary, 700 Ninth Ave.,  
945 Cole.  
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.  
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.  
Martinez-Benicia Ferry Co.  
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.  
Players' Club.  
Regent Theatre.  
Schmidt Lithograph Co.  
The Emporium.  
Market Street R. R.  
United Cigar Stores.  
White Lunch Establishments.  
Yellow Cab Company.  
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

### Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone —Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.  
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—224 Guerrero.  
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Thursday evenings, 236 Van Ness Avenue.  
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.  
Baggage Messengers—Chas. Fohl, Secretary, 636 Ashbury.  
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.  
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.  
Bakers No. 24—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—112 Valencia.  
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1075 Mission.  
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.  
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 109 Jones.  
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Boilermakers No. 6—Headquarters, 2923 16th.  
Bookbinders—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.  
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.  
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.  
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth, Meet 1st Saturday, Labor Temple.  
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Ave.  
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.  
Casket Trimmers No. 94.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., California Hall, Turk and Polk.  
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9.  
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.  
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3rd Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 580 Eddy.  
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Draftsmen—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Dredgemen—268 Market.  
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Federation of Teachers—Labor Temple.  
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Ferryboatmen's Union—Meets Wednesdays at 166 Steuart.  
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Fur Workers—273 Golden Gate Avenue.  
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple office hours 9 to 11 a. m.  
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.  
Horseshoers—Meet 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—E. N. Cummings, Secretary, 157 20th Ave.  
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.  
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.  
Jewelry Workers No. 36—44 Page.  
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—511 Phelan Bldg.  
Lithographers No. 17—Room 156, 268 Market.

# OUTFIT FOR YOUR VACATION

AT



Telephone Sutter 5600

Market at Fifth San Francisco

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.  
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursday at Labor Temple.  
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Red Men's Hall, 16th St.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Tuesdays, 224 Guerrero.  
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—268 Market.  
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Stove Mounters No. 62.  
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.  
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.  
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.  
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Typographical No. 21—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.  
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Waiters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m., except last Wednesday in month, when the meeting is at 8:30 p. m., at 1256 Market.  
Water Workers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1075 Mission.  
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.  
Watchmen—Meet 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. Emmet Conihinan, 1610 Folsom.  
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL XXII

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1923

No. 20

## -:- Ever-Rising Wage Necessary -:-

By International Labor News Service.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, writing in the June American Federationist, cites a public address by Herbert Hoover, United States Secretary of Commerce, in support of organized labor's contention that there is no legitimate excuse for any employer to seek to reduce wages or in any way oppose an adequate standard of living for American wage earners.

"The almost prodigious productivity of American labor," declared Mr. Gompers, "makes unnecessary anything but generosity in connection with any human factor that serves usefully in the industrial machinery of the republic."

Recalling that two months ago the American Federationist directed attention to statistics quoted by Julius Barnes, President of the United States Chamber of Commerce, showing the tremendous increase in productivity of American industry, Mr. Gompers adds that Mr. Hoover has made an important contribution to the facts already pointed out by Mr. Barnes.

Mr. Gompers quotes from an address given by Mr. Hoover before the United States Chamber of Commerce in New York in May, in which the Secretary of Commerce said that it would be possible for every American to enjoy the standards of living of ten years ago even if the country were to lay off two million workers. He declares that Mr. Hoover was speaking of a real gain and not an apparent gain in productivity and efficiency and after giving extracts at length from Mr. Hoover's address, he continues:

"We have achieved enormous gains in the state of general well-being by improvement in human relations and in mechanical productive processes. If reason could have full sway for only a brief period, eliminating the disorganization and the conflict which still exists, the American people could easily enough build for themselves a paradise almost beyond imagination.

"To cite once more a statement made by Mr. Hoover in this address, he states it as a fact that "we sell 75 per cent of all the automobiles which move in international trade today and do so at real wages, three times those of some of our competitors." It is therefore not the payment of adequate wages that hampers industrial progress in any direction.

"What is true of American automobiles in the export trade is true of other American products in the same trade and, furthermore, it is true of American products at home, in competition with imported commodities in all except an insignificantly small group of articles which need not be considered in any general survey of the field.

### Rising Wage Stimulates.

"The fact is that the payment of adequate and ever-increasing wages is a stimulant to industry, necessary to the very life of industry. Can anyone imagine any successful industry in America today continuing to exist if wages were the wages of ten years ago?

"The surest road to bankruptcy and national destruction would be a return to the wages that were current at the beginning of the ten-year period of which Mr. Hoover speaks. If that unthinkable thing could be done and were done, what would become of the tremendous productivity of industry? The market would be destroyed.

There would be idleness not only for the two million workers of which Mr. Hoover speaks but for many millions more—such idleness and misery and disorganization as the country has never known. The absorption of the prodigious output of the industrial machine is made possible only by high wages.

"A very capable committee appointed by Mr. Hoover conducted a long investigation into the operations of what is known as the business cycle. Upon conclusion of that investigation the committee brought forth a report. Skeptics who have much more than a shadow of right to their skepticism will say that it is yet far from proven that there is such a thing as a business cycle. But whether there is or not, a better preventive of industrial depression than any brought forth by Mr. Hoover's excellent committee is the continued payment of high wages, the continued advancement and improvement of standards of living, the continually enlarging capacity of wage-earners to purchase, use and consume the products of American industry.

"Improvement in productive processes goes on without interruption. Improvement in employment relations, one of the most important factors in the increasing of production, goes on continually. The elimination of waste in industry is being achieved with the help of labor and with the help of scientific workers in the field of management.

### Productivity Keeps Growing.

"These things mean that productivity per capita grows ever larger and larger.

"Only some cataclysmic destruction can rob us of the gains we have made.

"Five years from now we shall have made a gain at least equal to the gain of the last ten years. We venture the prediction that we shall have increased the volume production of our industries so that there will then be as much more per person as we now produce over ten years ago.

"If wages increase so that this tremendously augmented per capita production can find distribution among the masses of our people, we shall have gained magnificently. If such an increase in production should come without a concurrent increase in the ability of the masses to procure and consume, we should be confronted by a tragedy of unthinkable proportions.

"The only road to industrial security, with increased production, is through a constant improvement in the relations between wage-earners and employers and in a constantly growing ability of wage-earners to improve their standards of living, through increased wages, improved working conditions and a shorter workday.

"Statistics have forever robbed short-sighted and reactionary employers of their excuse for wage reductions.

"Sound national policy demands ever-increasing standards of living for the masses of American people.

### Old Argument Smashed.

"The facts cited in this editorial completely refute the time-honored excuses for refusing wage increases and show that industries are able to pay fair and constantly rising wages, that products of high paid labor can compete successfully with products of low paid labor and that American workers are the most efficient workers in the world. Finally, they show that unless there is a

constantly rising scale of wages in American industry, constantly rising standards, and constant improvement in the general conditions surrounding wage-earners, industry can not under any circumstances maintain its rate of gain in volume of production; that any road except the road onward and upward is the road to ruin.

"The debt and the obligation which American industry and commerce owe to American organized labor are not even now fully appreciated. The protest and resistance of American organized labor against the drive for wage reductions have turned the tide of industrial depression to the industrial revival which Mr. Hoover so clearly elucidates.

"The tremendous outpouring of commodities from our great and complex productive machine must have a sure destination unless we are to be confronted by inexcusable and terrible calamities. The only destination that there can possibly be for this great outpouring of life-sustaining product is within the confines of our country in the homes of the great masses of our people.

"Those who clamor for wage reductions, for policies of feudalism, disruption and disorganization in industry are in the fullest sense of the word promoting national retrogression and finally destruction. Their attitude is the very antithesis of patriotism, and all thinking persons are coming more and more to so regard it."

### FOOD AND INDUSTRIAL WORKERS.

Food, so far as the vast majority of women industrial workers are concerned, means "lunch," says the U. S. Public Health Service. What they eat in the morning and in the evening depends very largely on conditions over which some other woman has control. Taken as a whole they have very little choice.

About the only rule that can be laid down is to eat something and not to rush to work without eating anything. Hundreds of working women, mostly young girls, do this nearly every day. At lunch, however, they may bring a cold lunch with them, have a lukewarm lunch brought to them, go home for a lunch or dinner, or eat in the cafeteria.

Eating in a modern factory cafeteria or in a clean restaurant is usually much the most wholesome way of getting lunch, though of course much of its advantage may be lost by unwise choice of food. A plant cafeteria is usually well ventilated (at the beginning of the meal, anyway), is free from dust, and is screened more or less effectively against flies.

As for food—well, one important thing is to avoid the things one gets at home. Home cooking tends to sameness and nearly always lacks some element that it ought to have. Buy something different. As a general thing hot food is best.

Meat for sedentary workers is inadvisable at lunch, unless lunch is really dinner; meat once a day is usually enough for most people. Fruit, vegetables and salads are excellent. Pies, cream puffs, eclairs, etc., are all right in their place, but should never be allowed to take the place of better foods.

For further information write to the Surgeon General, U. S. Public Health Service, Washington, D. C., for Reprint 654: Malnutrition in children, etc.

**METHODS DESTROY HARMONY.**

Steel's adherence to the twelve-hour day and the Pennsylvania railroad's demand that spokesmen for employees must be chosen from its company "union" are sinister incidents on the industrial field.

These corporations, among the most powerful in America, ignore the trend of the times and indicate their contempt for an enlightened public opinion and for just relations with employees.

In continuing the twelve-hour day, steel's strong-arm policy is maintained.

The nation's leading engineers and industrial scientists have declared that eight hours in steel is feasible and that the long workday is economically unsound.

This verdict is not contradicted. It is ignored by steel barons, who brazenly claim that their helpless, unorganized employees want to labor twelve hours.

While steel uses the bludgeon to control employees, stealth is employed by Pennsylvania.

Steel boldly declares for anti-unionism and defends its twelve-hour day. It challenges the best thought of the country that opposes this policy.

Pennsylvania just as heartily opposes trade unionism, but it snivels and whines to conceal this opposition.

Steel is brutal. It uses no more secrecy than a rhinoceros smashing through a jungle. Pennsylvania is sleek, crafty and sly. It affects to favor trade unionism and establishes a company "union." Every employee is expected to bow before this piece of "front-office" scenery.

The shopmen and the railroad clerks have rejected this Pecksniffian friendship. They want to be represented by persons of their own choosing. Pennsylvania replies: "We are better judges of your wants."

The Railroad Labor Board has sustained the workers. It ruled that it is no more reasonable for Pennsylvania to insist on dictating their employees' representatives that it would be for employees to tell Pennsylvania stockholders who shall represent them.

The management makes no attempt to change its unfair policy, and in true Pecksniffian style mumbles pious phrases about "duty to employees with whom we have a contract."

Trade unionists have signed no contract, and they have not called upon the railroad to break any contract it may have signed with any group of employees.

The trade unionists insist they are not parties to any such contract. They ask that they be permitted to select their own negotiators.

Pennsylvania replies that it must have the right to operate "in the interest of the public."

This is a catch phrase, intended to lure the unthinking. The management of no public utility has the sole right to operate at will.

The Pennsylvania can not issue I.O.U.'s to buy freight cars without securing the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission. If Pennsylvania wants to change its freight rates, extend its lines, float a bond issue, take over a competing line or amalgamate with another line, it must secure the consent of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

And yet anti-union Pecksniffs maintain the fiction that they have the "right" to operate public utilities at will.

They persist in alleging that corporations, given life by the state, have all the rights that an individual person or group of persons have.

There can be no harmony in industry while policies like steel and Pennsylvania continue.

It is idle to talk of mutuality in production when the lives and welfare of wage workers and those dependent upon them are thus controlled.

**AMERICA, DESTINY'S LEADER.**

**By Edward Berwick.**

Is it still true of us as years ago Lowell wrote: "Tho' you brag of your New World, you don't half believe in it; And as much of the Old as is possible weave in it."

Next December we shall celebrate the centenary of the publishing to the world the presidential message containing the Monroe Doctrine. The whole scope and intent of his doctrine was to keep the New World forever free from any enslavement to the European system. That system carried within itself its own damnation. It had proved a failure for thousands of years, and remains today a colossal fraud. Deceitful diplomats, each aiming to outwit the other, relied on force to accomplish their nefarious plans of national, or self aggrandizement. One word—militarism—defined the European system. With what could America replace it?

After the war with Great Britain, 1812 to 1814, Adams, our minister in London, forwarded Monroe clippings from English papers clamoring for greater British "preparedness." More and more warships were to be placed on the Great Lakes and high seas.

Monroe scented European imperialism and militarism crossing to the New World. He wrote Adams, urging a new policy—an American policy for both continents. Deplored the impolicy of greater preparedness, he wrote, "If they do this, there will be vast expense incurred," "the danger of collision will be augmented," and "there will be a constant stimulus to suspicion and ill-will." Moreover, the moral and political tendency of that system is to war and not to peace."

For a while Adams deemed it "apparently hopeless" to induce Britain to accept this new American plan; but Monroe, on his birthday, in 1818, had the satisfaction of proclaiming the conclusion of the Rush-Bagot Arrangement, by which the total disarmament of the Great Lakes was agreed upon; and, by a further tacit understanding, it was settled that no more forts or garrisons should be placed on our 3000-mile northern frontier.

Every one knows how successful this plan of disarmament has proved and is proving. Fear, suspicion and hate are banished and peace unbroken reigns. When this was done the United States was comparatively a puny power. Now this nation commands a world-wide influence. It has the capacity, the duty to become destiny's leader in a similar successful policy of universal disarmament. Shall we, in place of this glorious rôle, become abject followers in that antiquated system of militarism which has continuously cursed the Old World through countless centuries?

If fear, or pride, prevent our joining the present League of Nations, reconstitute, with Russia and Germany included, its charter and provisions in such manner as will be universally acceptable; and deliver man from the danger of a new deluge—a deluge, rained from the skies, of deadly poison gas, toward which destiny is daily driving.

Let America avert the hellish omen and itself drive world destiny into paths of prosperity and peace! If we lead, the world will follow. But we must know our goal and make for it boldly!

**PROFITS ARE DOUBLED.**

The Vacuum Oil Company, a Standard Oil unit, reports a clear profit last year of \$13,600,463, or more than double the net profits of \$6,158,566 reported in 1921. This company recently declared a 300 per cent stock dividend, which increased its capitalization from \$15,000,000 to \$60,000,000.

Help yourself by helping others. Demanding the union label on all goods is the way to get results.

**ALIBI FOR STEEL REPORT.**

Protests against the 12-hour report of steel employers has caused B. E. Jones, Jr., chairman of the board of directors of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, to seek an alibi. He says his concern is making "every effort" to reduce the work day.

Willis L. King, vice-president of the company, signed the steel report, which states that the workers favor the 12-hour day. The protests are so vehement and so unexpected that steel employers are making excuses. The favorite alibi is to have some press association print a long account of how hours are being reduced.



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**UNEMPLOYMENT IN SWEDEN.**

By International Labor Office, Geneva.

The question of the payment of unemployment benefit to workers out of employment, directly or indirectly, to a strike or lockout is one of the most delicate problems of unemployment insurance and relief. The difficulties of the problem are such that in Sweden they recently caused the fall of the Branting Social-Democrat cabinet. According to a decision of the Swedish parliament, unemployed persons were deprived of their right to the state benefit whenever a general strike or a partial strike affecting general interests occurred in their occupation, even if they were not concerned in the dispute. The government, however, proposed that the regulations should be relaxed in view of the number of strikes and lockouts which have occurred recently, and the large number of workers affected. According to the government proposals, workers were to be excluded from unemployment benefit only until six months after the termination of the dispute, and further, any unemployed person who had been out of work for more than six months before the dispute was to be entitled to benefit during the dispute. The same regulations were to apply to the admission of unemployed persons to state relief works.

The Swedish Confederation of Trade Unions generally approved these proposals, but suggested that the period during which a worker must have been unemployed before the beginning of a dispute in order to be entitled to benefit should be reduced to four months in the case of seasonal workers and one month for other workers.

The government proposals were defeated in parliament, and as the premier had made it a vote of confidence, this led to the fall of the cabinet. The proposal which obtained a majority in parliament maintains the general rule that all workers in an occupation in which there is a strike or lockout shall be excluded from unemployment benefit, but provides for consideration of individual cases by the joint employment committees in order to determine the occupation to which the worker concerned belongs, and thus decide whether he is entitled to benefit or not.

Quoting from figures given by the Unemployment Commission, the official organ of the Swedish Confederation of Trade Unions states that the works undertaken by the state or by municipalities for the relief of unemployment during the recent period of unemployment, and completed by January 1, 1923, have involved a total cost of about 25,300,000 kr. The nature of public works undertaken were: The construction of roads and bridges, waterways for timber floating, afforestation schemes, ditching, regulation of rivers, etc. The estimated cost of works in hand is about 49 million kr., of which about 36 million kr. will be spent on construction of roads. The paper points out that the works undertaken will ultimately prove of great value to the country, so that the 75 million kr. expended will not have served simply to relieve the unemployed.

**NEW METHOD OF PAYING WAGES.**

Various methods of reckoning wages have been proposed in Germany with a view to adjusting them to the depreciation in the currency. Most of these methods provide for a sliding scale of wages, varying in accordance with the cost of living, and the payment of wages on a gold basis.

In Silesia a new method has been adopted in the case of foresters. A collective agreement for 1923 has been concluded for foresters in private employment, providing that their wages shall be calculated in hundred weights of rye. The money wage will then be calculated according to the average price of rye on the Breslau market. Foresters who are householders also receive certain payments in kind.

A similar system of payment of wages is already in force in Pomerania.

**STEEL TRUST MUST YIELD.**

Garyism may contend for the twelve-hour day, but the eight-hour day is bound to come, according to Mortimer E. Cooley, successor of Herbert Hoover as president of the Federated American Engineering Societies, and dean of the engineering schools of the University of Michigan.

Dr. Cooley was in New York conferring with associate engineers on their report on "Work Periods in Continuous Industries."

This report states that "it was found, indisputably, that the twelve-hour shift is not economically necessary and that continuous industry can be run with a profit with the shorter work day."

In a previous report on the same subject, Dean Cooley says:

"The working man must have more leisure—his right as a civilized being. Industry must be so organized that he must be able to work his eight hours a day. He must have more time to spend with his family, so that opportunity for the improvement of domestic relations may be afforded. He must have greater opportunity for companionship with his children and friends. He must have time for healthy recreation so that a sound mind may be developed in a sound body. Citizenship and democracy demand these things."

"This engineering disclosure shows that the leisure of the working man is not ill spent. When given more leisure, the average working man does not abuse it. The evidence is conclusive that the extra time of the men under the shorter working day is used to good advantage. Often it is spent in gardening, truck farming and in doing odd jobs about the house that would have to be paid for or not done at all. The three-shift system gives every man a chance to enjoy his church and his family on Sunday.

"Neither does the leisure permitted by the eight-hour day make the man a shirker or develop laziness when it comes to his job. On the contrary, the effect of the eight-hour, as compared with the twelve-hour shift, on operation, on the quantity and quality of production, on absenteeism and industrial accidents, has been satisfactory where good management and co-operation with labor have been secured. In practically every major continuous industry there are plants which have increased the quantity of production per man as much as 25 per cent. In a few exceptional cases the increase has been much higher. Evidence shows also an improvement in quality of production following the reduction in the length of shifts.

"America lags behind the rest of the world in adopting the eight-hour day. The tendency throughout other industrial countries is in favor of the eight-hour shift.

"The shorter day must necessarily result in greater industry, better working men, better citizens, better husbands, better fathers and happier firesides."

**LEADS WORLD OUTPUT.**

American wage workers are not paid high wages, when the productivity is considered, said Julius Klein of the United States Department of Commerce, speaking to the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association. Mr. Klein is connected with the foreign and domestic bureau of the department.

The speaker declared that with an equal number of employees, an American plant can turn out at least four times the output of a like establishment in Europe, so that the higher pay here is more than absorbed. American coal mines, he said, are about seven to two in efficiency as compared with the mines of Europe.

Due to improved machinery and increased efficiency, American labor has a lower net cost than labor on the other side of the Atlantic, he said.

The union label helps to encourage to inspire and to uplift.

**HOTEL WORKERS AFFECTED.**

The Industrial Welfare Commission last Monday announced the issuance of a new order regulating the employment of women in hotels and restaurants in which the minimum wage of \$16 a week is maintained. The order provides for an additional allowance of 75 cents a week for a woman required to wear a uniform or apron which is not laundered by the establishment. Where bona-fide meals are furnished as part of the wage an employer is allowed to deduct an amount not to exceed \$1 a day for three meals, and where a room is furnished as part of the wage, an employer may deduct not to exceed \$3 a week for the use of the room. Tips may not be counted as part of the minimum wage. The order further provides that no woman working over six hours a day may be permitted to work more than six days a week.

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**CUTS SAN FRANCISCO.**

Details of the cuts to be made in the faculty of the San Francisco State Teachers' College in order to meet the condition brought about by reduced appropriations were today approved and made public at the office of the State Department of Education. The details were incorporated in a plan submitted by President Frederic Burk of the Teachers' College, which was later modified as a result of conferences between President Burk and Department of Education officials.

The expenditures for salaries during the year 1922-1923, according to the Governor's budget report, are \$153,760. This amount must be reduced to a total of \$124,800 for the year 1923-1924, this being the amount of the appropriation available. It has therefore been necessary to make cuts totaling nearly \$30,000.

The eliminations made include approximately twenty full-time and part-time instructors and lecturers, and also the entire summer session faculty. In line with the plan authorized for the Teachers' Colleges generally, the summer session for 1923 will be maintained at the expense of the students, inasmuch as no state appropriation for this purpose was made available in the budget.

Among the persons who have been eliminated, in line with the economy program, are two instructors in music, one in literature, one in physiology, one in art, one in school hygiene, two assistant librarians, a number of part-time lecturers in the sciences, and the entire departments dealing with speech defects and the training of kindergarten teachers of foreign-speaking children. These departments have been outstanding features of the work of the college during the past few years, and have attracted wide attention. Practically no other effort has been made in the state to provide teachers specially trained to deal with either foreign-speaking children or children with speech defects due to physical causes.

Officials of the Department of Education explain that the reductions in force have been determined after decision as to a general policy of concentrating first of all on the training of regular elementary teachers and eliminating all types of special work for which money is not available in the new budget.

The poetry of motion is a phrase much in use, and to enjoy the epic form of that gratification it is necessary to stand on a hill at a small hour of the night, and, having first expanded with a sense of difference from the mass of civilized mankind, who are horizontal and disregardful of all such proceedings at this time, long and quietly watch your stately progress through the stars. After such a nocturnal reconnoitre among these astral clusters, aloft from the customary haunts of thought and vision, some men may feel raised to a capability for eternity at once.—Thomas Hardy.

**FELLOW UNIONISTS**

Down Asiatic Competition!  
Patronize White Laundries Only!  
ANTI-JAP LAUNDRY LEAGUE

**DEMAND THE UNION LABEL**

ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING  
AND PHOTO ENGRAVING

If a firm cannot place the Label of the  
Allied Printing Trades Council on your  
Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

**EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN.**

Plans for an educational campaign to instruct union members on the true relationship of communistic ideas with the labor union movement and to equip each member with arguments in favor of encouraging unionism through use of the union label have been formulated by the Allied Printing Trades Council, according to an announcement made at headquarters of the International Typographical Union in Indianapolis.

"Leaders of the printing unions believe that more general recognition of the justice and soundness of the trade union principle will go far toward preventing spread of dangerous and troublesome ideas of governmental reform," said J. H. Hays, secretary-treasurer of the Typographical Union. "Sympathies of sensible men can be drawn to revolutionary movements only when no other avenue for escaping economic hardships can be discovered.

"It is hoped that by arming each craftsman in the printing trades with a thorough understanding of union aims and policies many thousands of men and women outside the ranks of unionism may be reached. Each union man may be able to clear up misconceptions in the minds of friends and acquaintances."

Aims and objects of the Typographical Union are given as follows:

"To establish and maintain an equitable scale of wages and protect ourselves from sudden and unreasonable fluctuations in pay; to protect just employers from unfair competition; to defend our rights and interests as working men; to create an authority whose zeal shall constitute a certificate of character, intelligence and skill; to build up an organization in which all worthy members of the craft can participate in the discussion of problems affecting their welfare; to foster fellowship and brotherhood, and shield from aggression the isolated toiler; to aid the destitute and unfortunate and provide for the decent burial of deceased members; to develop and stimulate by association and social converse those kindly instincts of humanity that most highly adorn true manhood; to encourage the principle and practise of conciliation in differences between capital and labor; to incite honorable effort for better conditions of labor and greater enjoyment of the amenities of life, to concomitants of culture and civilization; to defend the defenseless, befriend the friendless, and in all charity inculcate lessons of justice and good-will among men."

Beyond all books, beyond all classwork at the school, beyond all special opportunities of what I call my "education," it is this drill and pressure of my daily task that is my great school-master. My daily task, whatever it be, that is what mainly educates me. All other culture is mere luxury compared with what that gives.—William C. Gannett.

If you don't demand the union label it is equivalent to creating a job for a non-unionist.

**STAGES MILLION DOLLAR JOY RIDE.**

By International Labor News Service.

Chairman Lasker of the U. S. Shipping Board, who tried to put over the ship subsidy but was defeated by labor, is putting the finishing touches on an amazing million dollar junket for his friends aboard the magnificent Leviathan.

Some time "between June 15 and 21" the Leviathan will make the run to Cuba with Mr. Lasker's guests aboard. It is announced that this is a trial trip, but shipping men brand this excuse as without support.

The Leviathan was run from Newport News to Boston after all interior reconditioning had been done and after her power plant had been overhauled and oil engines substituted for steam. The run was made the official test for boilers, turbines and engines and all were rated 100 per cent.

There will be 600 guests—all men—aboard on the joy ride to Cuba. The people will pay the bill on Lasker's O.K. Lasker doesn't intend to give effect to his resignation until after the junket.

The actual money cost of the run will be about \$200,000, but considering the business lost by keeping the great ship out of the trans-Atlantic service until July 4th, the loss, shipping men say, will run close to a round million dollars.

So far as can be learned, the guest list is made up of personal friends, political friends and those with pull enough to land an invitation. The Leviathan's trial run probably will be the biggest ocean joy ride in the nation's history; all at public expense.

**JOINT ACCOUNTS**

This Bank will open accounts in the name of two individuals, for instance, man and wife, either of whom may deposit money for, or draw against the account.

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**UNFAIR CONCERNs.**

To Officers and Members of Organized Labor and Friends:

The Allied Printing Trades Crafts of Akron, Ohio, namely, the Typographical Union, the Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, the Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union and the Bookbinders' Union, appeal to you for your moral support in combatting the discriminatory methods employed by the big rubber concerns of Akron in their efforts to break organized labor—the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co., the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., the Miller Rubber Co. and the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. have for some time past carried on a fight against printing concerns in Akron who are friendly to organized labor—telling the employing printers, when soliciting work, that if they have any dealings with the unions, they will not be given any work, and the result is, out of approximately 50 printing offices in the city of Akron five have signed contracts and are entitled to use the union label (excluding newspapers).

The printing crafts of Akron have awakened to the gravity of the situation and the local Allied Printing Trades Council has resolved itself into a label committee to combat the opposition.

We are not asking for financial assistance, only our moral support.

A letter from your honorable body, and from each individual member, and your friends to each of the above-named rubber companies, protesting against their unfair attitude toward union printing concerns and labor in general in Akron, will help wonderfully in unionizing this city.

There are many other rubber manufacturers in Akron, but the above named are the largest in the world, and to defeat them means the defeat of the smaller ones.

A copy of this appeal is being sent to all central bodies and Allied Printing Trades Councils and local printing crafts unions in the United States and Canada, and with your whole-hearted co-operation there can be but one result, success, and a deadly blow to the "great American open-shop plan."

Address your protests to "Factory Manager" of each of the above-named companies, Akron, Ohio.

(Signed)

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL,  
Harry Sterchi, Secretary-Treasurer.

**FIGHT FOR UNION SHOP.**

"We have not the slightest intention of dropping the equity shop, and the managers know it," declared John Emerson, president of the Actors' Equity Association, at the annual membership meeting in New York. The actors call the union shop "equity shop."

"Statements from managers that they will retire from business, or import European actors, or themselves go to Europe, are obviously ridiculous," said President Emerson. "Managers have too often made these statements in the past."

Officers of the association have foisted attempts to import European actors by establishing affiliation with actors' organizations in England and Australia. The actresses elected to office include Ethel Barrymore, first vice-president, and Elsie Ferguson and Doris Keane as members of the council.

Start an individual campaign for the union label, card and button.

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Special Line of Ready-Made Overcoats & Clothing  
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Dress Suits to Rent  
THE UNION TAILOR  
3005-07 Sixteenth Street, San Francisco, Cal.

**LOW PAY FOR STEREOTYPERs.**

Ten hours work a day for two dollars a week! How does that sound to you, Mr. Union Man? Not so good, you say? Well, where do you think men worked such hours at such wages? In China, land of coolie labor, or India, with its teeming millions of unorganized and docile toilers? No, it was right here in these United States, only forty years ago!

A copy of an apprentice agreement found by an old member of Local Union No. 3, International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, tells more vividly than anything else the story of conditions in the electrotypers' trade before the days of unionism. The man learning the trade in those days had nothing to do but work. Spending his wages did not bother him, as the first year he drew only \$2 a week and the most he received was \$8 a week, during his fourth year of the ten-hour day. Oh, yes, we nearly forgot; he got a bonus of \$25 at the end of his sentence, "provided his duties had been fully and satisfactorily performed."

The historic agreement, with its lesson for unionist and non-unionist alike, follows:

This indenture, witnesseth: That Herman Kaage of the County of Cook, State of Illinois, has voluntarily, of his own free will and accord, put and bound himself apprentice to A. Zeese & Co. of the city of Chicago, County of Cook, State of Illinois, to learn the art and trade of an electrotypewriter and as an apprentice to serve from this date for and during and until the full end and term of four (4) years next ensuing; during all of which time said apprentice shall serve his masters faithfully, honestly and industriously, their secrets kept and all lawful demands readily obeyed and to demean himself in a modest, courteous and accommodating manner toward his masters and all other persons employed in and about the premises and business of said masters; at all times protect and preserve the goods and property of his said masters; not suffer any to be wasted or injured, and, it being the custom in said business to work at least ten hours per day the said apprentice shall also employ himself in and about the premises of his said masters during the time of at least ten hours per day during the full term of his apprenticeship.

And the said masters shall use the employee the utmost to their endeavors to teach or cause him, the said apprentice, to be taught, or instructed in the art or trade as an electrotypewriter.

And the said A. Zeese & Co., further agree to pay the said Herman Kaage the following sum of money, viz.: For the first year of his service, the sum of two (2) dollars per week; for the second year of his service, the sum of four (4) dollars per week; for the third year, six (6) dollars per week; and for the fourth year of his service, the sum of eight (8) dollars per week, payable at the expiration of each week of actual work.

And it is further agreed, that in case the said Herman Kaage fully and satisfactorily performs his duties as set forth in this contract, the said A. Zeese & Co. will pay him at the expiration of this contract the sum of twenty-five (25) dollars as a bonus for the true and faithful discharge of his obligations.

In witness whereof the parties aforesaid have hereunto set their hands and seals this first day of November, in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-three (A.D. 1883).

(Signed) HERMAN KAAGE.  
A. ZEESE & CO.

**JOINING MOLDERS' UNION.**

The Molders' Union has increased its membership more than 500 since the first of the year.

Though I shall always think it a sacred duty to exercise with firmness and energy the constitutional powers with which I am vested, yet it appears to be no less consistent with the public good, than it is with my own personal feelings, to mingle in the operations of government every degree of moderation and tenderness which the national justice, dignity and safety may permit.—Washington.



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"just looking." Give us a chance to  
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hat, be coming to —"

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# Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor  
Telephone Market 56  
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street  
MEMBER OF  
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1923.

And great is the man with a sword undrawn,  
And good is the man who refrains from wine;  
But the man who fails and who still fights on,  
Lo, he is the twin-brother of mine.

—Joaquin Miller.

If unionism is worth anything at all, surely it is worth the little effort that is required to get the union label on the articles you purchase. By such action you help the other fellow as well as yourself.

Hoot and Boo every speaker who does not express your own viewpoint. When an organization, other than your own, advertises a meeting, be sure to tear down their posters and put up your own in place of them. Sabotage the meetings of other organizations whenever you can. Always hang around the fringe of rival meetings or block the doors in an effort to sell your own literature. This demonstrates your ability to sell ideas. The great mass of workers love fair play and you are sure to make a tremendous hit. It was by following this formula that the I. W. W., the Socialist-Labor Party and other super-radical organizations achieved their wonderful success and delivered the revolution to us, without a scratch on it or a dent in it.—The Auto Worker.

The labor movement has always been democratic in conducting its business and has insisted upon the right of all to present their viewpoints in orderly discussion, and doing this it has acted as a sort of nursery for fair play in the training of its members for citizenship in a democracy like ours. For this service it has earned the thanks of those who believe in government of the people by the people and for the people, and the condemnation of the special privilege seekers. When you hear an individual criticising the labor movement generally on its conduct, a little peak behind the scenes might serve to show the reason for the action, and in nine cases out of ten it will be found that there is a selfish and ulterior purpose behind it all. It is not our contention that the labor movement never makes mistakes or deserves criticism for specific actions, but that the fellow who criticises it on general principles, who attempts to show that it is fundamentally wrong, is never actuated by intelligent information and honest motives. He always has an ax to grind and is attempting to deceive those who are not familiar with the facts of industrial life.

# The Equality Question

Next month the National Woman's Party is going to hold a convention in Seneca Falls, N. Y., to celebrate the seventy-fifth anniversary of the first conference in this country for equal rights for women, which took place in that little city. An effort is to be made at this gathering to start a move for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, providing as follows:

"No distinction between the rights of men and women shall exist within the United States or any place subject to its jurisdiction."

As has been pointed out on numerous occasions, the adoption of such an amendment would nullify all the labor legislation now on the statute books looking to the protection of women in industry and would result in bringing about conditions that it has taken more than half a century to wipe out.

But if there should be any doubt as to the purpose of those in the National Woman's Party in this regard, their own platform on this subject reads:

"Women shall no longer be barred from any occupation, but every occupation open to men shall be open to women, and restrictions upon the hours, conditions and remuneration of labor shall apply alike to both sexes."

The organized workers of this country have supported the women in their demands for equal suffrage, equal pay for equal service and many other reforms, including protection in industry, but those women who have come together in the National Woman's Party are going to extremes in their demands for equality, and it is not at all likely they will find the labor movement going along with them when they attempt to bring about a condition of affairs that is bound to prove disastrous not only to themselves but to society generally by wiping out protective laws of every kind that are based upon sex.

Whether these women will admit it or not, the fact is there are differences between the sexes of a physical character which make it both unreasonable and unfair that both should be subjected to the same industrial conditions, and the organized workers will undoubtedly vigorously oppose any scheme of things which fails to recognize these patent facts. The Woman's Party insists that if various restrictions are considered good for the individuals concerned and good for the race, they should apply to all workers in industry. In other words, they would make it possible for women, under the law, to work in mines and various other similar fields of industry, to the great detriment of the human race, merely to satisfy their fanatical longing for theoretical equality of the sexes.

Most of the demands of the National Woman's Party are reasonable and labor will go along with them in their desire for equal control of their children, equal control of their property, equal control of their earnings, equal inheritance rights, equal control of government, equal opportunities in government service, equal opportunities in schools, equal pay for equal service and many other of their demands for equality, but it certainly cannot join them in demands that would lead to the bringing back of conditions which they themselves and the labor movement have struggled for years and years to wipe out. There is in this field a wide difference between theory and practice, and the labor movement is always practical rather than theoretical. Most of the women who are shouting for equality in industry are those who have never had any industrial experience and who are, therefore, moved only by their own desires for equality. They know that no matter to what extent they succeed in breaking down protective laws, they will not be subjected to the hardships and harms that will result from their conduct. It is also very noticeable that the organized women who have had experience in the industrial world are not being won over to the plans and policies of the theorists.

## FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

The United States Supreme Court has adjourned until October, and there doubtless is considerable wailing on the part of the reactionaries because the present court is so made up that nothing but reactionary decisions could be expected. Labor, on the other hand, can well afford to be jubilant, because when the court is not in session it can render no decisions against the workers and progress. It will be many years before we can hope to have a desirable change in the personnel of the court, and the only chance the people have lies in the field of legislation in curbing the powers of the court to declare progressive laws unconstitutional. The next session of Congress will undoubtedly do something along this line because the public demand for such action is daily growing stronger and stronger.

To repeat mechanically the same task, whether it be teaching, selling, bookkeeping, or laying bricks, is not work; that is labor. If you leave the engine of your automobile running while it stands at the curb, the motor burns fuel and oil, goes through all the motions, and in time will wear itself out; but the car performs no work. Thousands of men are running the car of their life with the throttle wide open, without noticing that the wheels are spinning deeper and deeper into the sand; thousands are chugging merrily along roads, with a stone wall just around the next turn. Effort alone won't do it. It must be definite, constructive effort; it must be continuous, and it must produce results. Whenever I found that my best efforts failed to produce the expected results, I chose another road and went at it again until I got there.—D. C. Jackling.

In spite of the opposition of a number of members of the Florida Senate, that State has finally abolished the lash as a means of compelling convicts to work hard for the profit of private concerns. It is hard to believe that human beings in this country, at this late day, could be found who favor that sort of thing, but Florida has demonstrated that civilization has still a long way to go before overcoming the inordinate greed of some human beings. There are still conditions tolerated in some of the states of the union with respect to prison labor that must ultimately be wiped out, and now is a good time to do it while the conscience of the country is concentrated on the Florida outrage wherein a young man was beaten to death by a brutal whipping master in the swamps of that State, though he had been guilty of no crime more serious than that of stealing a ride on a railroad.

The United States Supreme Court has delivered a blow to the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations in the case of the Wolf Packing Company, which appealed against a decision by that body ordering it to pay certain wages to its employees which were being paid by other similar concerns in the State. The company claimed it was unable to pay the rate fixed and appealed the case to the United States Supreme Court, which now rules that the business of the concern is not clothed with such a public interest as to give the State the authority to regulate the wages paid by it. The concern is a meat packing establishment and the decision is capable of being stretched to cover a great many other industries having to do with food products. Gradually it is becoming apparent that the Kansas idea is doomed to fail and that compulsory labor in this country is a thing of the past. Former Governor Allen is in Europe preaching his doctrine and so far we have seen no comment from him on the latest decision against his pet law.

## WIT AT RANDOM

Co-ed—Why didn't you find out who he was when the professor called the roll?

Another Co-ed—I did try to, but he answered for four different names.—Showme.

"What do you really think of these movie actors?"

"I don't think they're half as bad as the pictures."—Judge.

"So you've sold out three dozen pairs of garters since morning?" cried the lady customer. "I don't see where they all go to."

"Neither do I," blushed the male clerk.—Whirlwind.

George—Did you give the Prof. my name when I missed lecture yesterday?

Bruno—I give him mine first, but I corrected myself.—Octopus.

Stopping in a small town a traveling man said to a prospective customer:

"It has been twenty years since I was here last. Many buildings gone up since then?"

"No," replied the resident, "none that I know of."

"Any new railroads or street cars?"

"No."

"Planning any improvements?"

"No."

"Well," said the traveling man, "I've been all over this country, and this is the first town I have seen that is what you might call actually finished."—Youngstown Telegram.

A classic essay, lately immortalized in type, is about frogs, and was written by a young Norwegian. The essay runs: "What a wonderful bird the frog are! When he stand he sit, almost. Why he hop he fly, almost. He ain't got no sense, hardly. He ain't got no tail hardly either, when he sit he sit on what he ain't got almost." Bulletin of the Chicago Board of Education.

Keith Preston, of the Chicago News, retails this story, related by William McFee, to illustrate the endless rivalry that exists between the bridge and the engine room on Atlantic vessels:

A certain captain and his chief engineer, tired of endlessly debating which the ship could the more easily dispense with, decided to swap places for a day. The chief ascended to the bridge and the skipper dived into the engine room. After a couple of hours at most the captain suddenly appeared on deck covered with oil and soot, bruised as to one eye and generally the worse for wear.

"Chief!" he called, wildly beckoning with a monkey wrench. "You'll have to come down here at once. I can't seem to make her go."

"Of course you can't," said the chief, calmly removing his pipe from his mouth. "She's ashore."—Kansas City Star.

Two doctors met one day, and one said to the other: "I hear you operated on Smith yesterday. What did you do that for?"

"Why for a thousand dollars."

"Yes, I know," replied the other; "but what did you operate for?"

"Why"—with some impatience—"for a thousand dollars."

"Yes, yes, I know; but what I mean is, what did Smith have?"

"Why, I told you twice already—a thousand dollars."

Singleton—It's such a bother deciding about vacation.

Wedmore—It doesn't bother me. The boss tells me when to go and my wife tells me where.—Boston Transcript.

## MISCELLANEOUS

## ONE NEVER KNOWS.

One never knows  
How far a word of kindness goes;

One never sees  
How far the smile of friendship flees.

Down through the years  
The dead forgotten reappears.

One kindly word  
The soul of many has stirred.

Man goes his way  
And tells with every passing day

Until life's end  
"Once unto me he played the friend."

We cannot say  
What lips are passing us today.

We cannot tell  
Whose prayers ask God to guard us well.

But kindness lives  
Beyond the memory of him who gives.

—Edgar A. Guest in Seattle Star.

## HAUGHTY ARMY OFFICER.

Uncle Sam's uniform and a little authority has overcome Brigadier General Williams of the Ordnance Bureau of the War Department.

In true Frederick the Great style, this military man refuses to even speak to organized workers, as such. He announces that if labor representatives appear before him, he must regard them as private citizens, even though they are committees of employees of arsenals representing union men employed at these government plants.

N. P. Alifas, president of District No. 44, International Association of Machinists, says that the War Department, of which the Ordnance Bureau is the most fruitful field for labor disputes, is developing an anti-union shop policy. This started during Secretary of War Baker's last year in office, when a company "union" was organized at the Rock Island (Ill.) arsenal. Organized workers were assured there would be no interference with trade unionism, but within the last few weeks arsenal officials have refused to recognize trade union officials.

"Ordnance officials appear to resent the favorable labor conditions Congress has granted arsenal workers," said President Alifas, who represents all organized machinists employed at arsenals and navy yards.

"Under the law arsenal wages are determined by rates prevailing in private shops in the vicinity of the arsenals. Because of the federal eight-hour law, the rule has always been that the arsenals pay for an eight-hour day whatever private employers pay for their regular work day, be it eight hours or more.

"Where private shops work a half day on Saturday, arsenal workers would receive a greater weekly pay, because they work a full six-day week. This rule has been changed so that the weekly earnings in all private shops, even where they work only a half day on Saturday, are divided by 6 to determine the daily rate to be applied at the arsenals. This compels arsenal employees to work six full days for what employees in private shops receive for five and one-half days' work. General Williams has refused to remove this injustice."

These are a few of the grievances of arsenal machinists, who have appealed to Assistant Secretary of War Davis against General Williams' rulings. The machinists declare they will carry their case to President Harding and to Congress, if necessary.

To avoid strikes and other difficulties, demand the union label on all purchases. This is an easy, simple way to strengthen the unions.

### TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

The next monthly meeting of Typographical Union No. 21 will be held in Convention Hall, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets, Sunday, June 17, when the officers elected May 23rd to serve the union for the ensuing term of one year will be installed and when President-elect Stauffer will announce his selection of members to constitute the various standing committees. There will be other matters of interest to come before the meeting, and every member who finds it possible to attend should be present. The session will be called to order promptly at 1 o'clock p.m.

San Francisco friends of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Daley, superintendent and matron of the Union Printers Home at Colorado Springs, will be interested in the announcement of the marriage of their daughter, Cecelia Letitia Daley, to Harry J. Moffett of Los Angeles, Cal., in Colorado Springs at 9:30 o'clock a.m., June 7. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Godfrey Raber in the presence of a large number of friends and relatives. Before the ceremony high mass was sung by the officiating clergyman, with soloists, organ and a large orchestra directed by Fred Fink. Charles Gounod's "Ave Maria" was the offertory. It was sung by Mrs. N. Dwyer. Bernard Vessey sang "O Promise Me," with orchestra accompaniment. Immediately following the ceremony the bridal party partook of a wedding breakfast in the Antlers Hotel, and in the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Moffett held a reception at the home of the bride's parents. Mrs. Moffett is well known in Colorado Springs, which has been her home for a number of years. Mr. Moffett is in business in Los Angeles, and the couple will make their home there.

George Brady has returned to San Francisco from a year's tour of the circuit, coming almost direct from the big town on the Atlantic, where, he says, there is plenty of work for printers so inclined. This state of trade he found to be general throughout the country. George has pitched his tent on the scene of his first introduction to the printing game—the Chronicle composing room, where he intends to camp—for a while, at least.

Herman Wynkoop, former member of San Francisco Union, now affiliated with Chicago Union No. 16, where he deposited his traveling card four years ago, started on his return to Chicago last Tuesday, after a brief sojourn in this city, where he was called on account of the illness of his mother. Herman reports trade conditions in Chicago in quite satisfactory shape, with the union going after a wage increase for newspaper printers. According to Mr. Wynkoop, a voluntary increase of \$3.75 per week from the Chicago newspaper publishers to members of the Typographical Union in their employ has been declined. The minimum scale there now is \$55 per week for day work and \$60 for night shifts. The union will seek an increase of not less than \$1 a day.

The following returns on the election of delegates from subordinate unions to the Atlanta convention of the International Typographical Union may furnish an indication of what the political complexion of the convention may be:

	P.	A.	D.
New York (Big Six).....	2	2	..
Chicago .....	3	..	1
Boston .....	3	..	..
San Francisco .....	4	..	..
Oakland, Cal. ....	2	..	..
Detroit .....	3	..	..
Omaha, Neb. ....	2	..	..
Colorado Springs .....	1	..	..
Denver .....	2	..	..
Tulsa, Okla. ....	2	..	..
Oklahoma City, Okla.....	1	..	..

Sapulpa, Okla. ....	1	..	..
Dayton, O. ....	1	..	..
Kansas City, Mo. ....	1	1	..
St. Louis, Mo. ....	0	4	..
Washington, D. C. ....	0	4	..
Hartford, Conn. ....	2	..	..
Baltimore, Md. ....	3	..	..
Decatur, Ill. ....	0	1	..
Syracuse, N. Y. ....	1	1	..
Cincinnati, O. ....	2	..	1
Zanesville, O. ....	1	..	..
Columbus, O. ....	1	..	..
Pittsburgh, Pa. ....	1	2	..
Springfield, Ill. ....	2	..	..
Philadelphia, Pa. ....	0	3	1
Los Angeles, Cal. ....	0	2	..
Lincoln, Neb. ....	2	..	..
Fort Worth, Tex. ....	2	..	..
Indianapolis ....	0	2	..
Wheeling, W. Va. ....	1	..	..
Wichita, Kan. ....	1	..	..
Topeka, Kan. ....	1	..	..
Dallas, Tex. ....	1	1	..
Long Beach, Cal. ....	1	..	..
Terre Haute, Ind. ....	2	..	..
Peoria, Ill. ....	1	1	..
Louisville, Ky. ....	2	..	..
Atlanta, Ga. ....	0	1	1
Macon, Ga. ....	1	..	..
Rome, Ga. ....	1	..	..
Birmingham, Ala. ....	0	2	..
Atlanta (Mailers) ....	0	1	..
Los Angeles (Mailers)....	1	..	..
Albany, N. Y. ....	0	2	..
Joplin, Mo. ....	1	..	..
Seattle, Wash. ....	1	..	..
Tacoma, Wash. ....	1	..	..
Total .....	61	28	4

P—Progressive. A—Administration. D—Doubtful.

James P. Olwell of the Examiner Chapel is visiting his son, James P. Olwell, Jr., in Sacramento. James Pere has informed some of his San Francisco friends through the medium of correspondence that he sure is taking advantage of this opportunity to get a much-needed rest.

M. T. Peirsol, linotypist in the Daily News composing room, and his family are enjoying a touch of "high life" in the upper Sierras, through

which they expect to wander at least a month.

R. H. Goewey of the Bulletin Chapel, one of the most faithful workers on the union's label committee, has returned from a point twelve miles south of Modesto, where he has acquired a ranch having on it a modern five-room house and all necessary equipment for active operation. Now the question is, "Why did 'Bob,' with all these desirable and necessary possessions, 'come back'?"

## Herman's Hats

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526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

DECEMBER 30th, 1922

Assets.....	\$80,671,392.53
Deposits.....	76,921,392.53
Capital Actually Paid Up.....	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	2,750,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund.....	400,613.61

MISSION BRANCH..... Mission and 21st Streets  
PARK-PRESIDIO DISTRICT BRANCH..... Clement St. and 7th Ave.  
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH..... Haight and Belvedere Streets  
WEST PORTAL BRANCH..... West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

A Dividend to Depositors of Four and One-quarter (4 1/4)  
per cent per annum was declared for the six months  
ending December 31st, 1922.

INTEREST WILL HEREAFTER BE COMPOUNDED QUARTERLY  
INSTEAD OF SEMI-ANNUALLY AS HERETOFORE.

Must be something (or somebody) in San Francisco a little more attractive than life on a farm—at present. Huh?

Born—June 4, 1923, to the wife of Walter Barth of the Knight-Counihan Chapel, a daughter. Time was, before June 4th, when it required about 250 steps, taken leisurely, to convey Walter from Knight-Counihan's to the ferry to catch the 5:15. Now the distance is covered by this same individual in about one yump and one-half of one yump. But, don't let 'em kid you, Walter. There are many among the alleged kidders who would be willing to be spurred to the same effort for the same reason—a wee and winsome lassie. Congratulations!

W. H. McMillan, assistant foreman of the Bulletin composing room, and Mrs. McMillan are en route to Los Angeles by automobile to visit with the family of Mr. McMillan's brother, John McMillan, and to attend the graduation exercises of a class of which the latter's daughter is a member. They will spend two weeks in the South.

Arthur Floyd, a former member of Typographical Union No. 21, who left San Francisco early last winter for New York, where he remained a short time, then started on an extended tour of South America, has returned to the United States. Shortly after his arrival in New York City he addressed the following communication, descriptive of his travels through the South American continent, to a San Francisco correspondent:

"Shortly after leaving Rio de Janeiro I went to Las Paulo, 400 miles in the interior, a city of more than 400,000 population and one of the finest places on the American continent. Although Las Paulo is in the tropics, the high elevation nullifies the heat, and altogether it is a fine and beautiful city, with many luxurious homes and pretty parks and the largest railway station in Brazil.

"After Las Paulo, I took a look at Santos, world's greatest coffee port, with miles of warehouses containing the material for 'coffee and—.' From Santos to Montevideo, Uruguay, was the next journey by a steamer of the Royal Holland Lloyd, a glorious four days' ocean voyage on the beautiful South Atlantic, where the moon seems to shine a little brighter than in the northern hemisphere. Montevideo is a splendid city, with all the modern improvements that go with a go-ahead place, there being also fine bathing beaches, which San Francisco might copy to its advantage.

"A night's ride up the Rio Plata brings the visitor to Buenos Aires, the wonderful metropolis of Argentina, with 2,000,000 persons making their homes there. Buenos Aires is great!

"I crossed the Andes Mountains, and saw Mount Aconcagua, 23,000 feet elevation."

Speaking of La Prensa, the great Buenos Aires journal, housed in what is considered by many to be the most wonderfully equipped newspaper building in the world, Mr. Floyd says:

"Buenos Aires, Argentina's great capital and

metropolis, possesses what must be conceded to be the greatest and most wonderful monument in the world to the press and the graphic arts. The magnificent and beautiful building on the Avenida de Mayo, Buenos Aires' principal thoroughfare, contains more departments which are not usually associated with newspaper enterprises than any other journal. There are rooms in the spacious building of La Prensa devoted to the service of the public. A lawyer is employed to give legal advice gratis to those unable to afford the cost. Another branch of the journal's activity is the maintenance of a medical man who gives free advice and attention to the poorer classes. There is also a free reading and reference room.

"Another feature is a room devoted to the sport of fencing, with decorations of swords and armor. This is for the newspaper staff, and adjoining this room are shower and foot baths with every convenience. There is also a music room open to the public for vocal training. Among the more ornate rooms in La Prensa's building is the editor's private office, which is fitted up most luxuriously, with a bathroom, which is entirely of marble, adjoining.

"The late President Theodore Roosevelt was a guest of La Prensa, and occupied the suite reserved for distinguished visitors. The most magnificent room in the whole building—and one that must be absolutely unique, is the theater assembly room. There are 400 chairs in this hall of splendor, each of gold color with red velvet seats. The decorations are of the Louis XIV period, and there is no more beautiful room in the Palace of Versailles, France, than this assembly hall of La Prensa in Buenos Aires.

"The lighting is a feature of great beauty, and altogether it glorifies the journalistic profession. incidentally, it may be mentioned that this particular hall has not been repainted in twenty-five years, and its beauty can hardly be improved upon.

"Turning to the business part of La Prensa building, one is amazed at the thoughtfulness of the management. For the editorial and reporting staffs there are reserved very luxurious quarters that would make a North American reporter green with envy. There are baths and conveniences of all kinds, and a cafe—and, what is more interesting—there is a bar; a real bar, with all the traditional equipment! Yes, it is different down in South America.

"The photo-engraving rooms and telegraphic rooms are equipped with the most up-to-date apparatus. In the mechanical departments La Prensa is again to the front. The linotype and composing rooms are of fine proportions and well ventilated. They are kept scrupulously clean, the tile floors being polished every day. There are twenty-eight linotype machines, each equipped with an electric pot. La Prensa's stereotyping department is also modern in every way.

"The employees are well looked after, and have access to rest and recreation rooms. There is an individual locker for each member of the staff,

and no cleaner composing room exists than La Prensa's. A force of fifty men is employed to clean the various departments, and the result is amazing. A hospital could not be much tidier and more sanitary than this wonderful Argentine newspaper building.

"The pressroom is equipped with six huge Hoe presses. There are two octuple and two sextuple machines, and two of smaller size. The whole issue of 200,000 copies of La Prensa can be 'run off' in an hour. In the mailing room there is an ingenious machine, invented by one of the paper's employees, which addresses the papers at great speed. Experts from other countries have been and are greatly interested in this invention. It is a rather complicated device.

"In the sub-basement the great rolls of newsprint, mostly from Canada, are stored. There is also a blacksmith shop in the sub-basement.

"To get an idea of the proportion and size of La Prensa, it is only necessary to mention that there are more than 1000 employees on the staff, including seven electricians, who are kept busy all the time. On every feast day or national holiday there is a different scheme of illumination, and the electric light bulbs are changed on each occasion. There is a radio station, of course, and a mammoth megaphone, which is used to announce news of an unusual character. There is also an immense and powerful searchlight on the tower of the building, which is turned on the scene of a fire to aid the firemen in extinguishing the flames.

"I have had the privilege of visiting and inspecting great newspaper plants in all parts of the world, and unhesitatingly award the palm to the peerless Buenos Aires journal, La Prensa.

"The editorial writers and others connected with this great newspaper are urbane and courteous, and the institution is undoubtedly the greatest credit to the newspaper profession in the world.

"As additional information, it should be mentioned that La Prensa maintains its own water supply, utilizing a fine artesian well for its various uses, including fire protection. There is also a separate building, housing a powerhouse, which supplies electrical energy for lighting and other needs for the newspaper and for the main building generally.

"The building itself is of singular beauty. It is of Latin architecture, with a gilt statue of liberty and a huge light on the tower."

Mr. Floyd requests that his kindest regards be extended to all his San Francisco friends, but gave no intimation as to where his future travels would lead him.

Harry Johnston of the Bulletin Chapel, who is flitting eastward, writing from St. Johns, Ariz., down near the New Mexico line, said the weather there was fine and that he had encountered little or no trouble thus far. He and Mrs. Johnston, who is traveling with him, stopped in Los Angeles a week and made a trip to San Diego. They also spent a day in the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, which they declare is a beautiful sight. They are traveling over the old Santa Fe Trail, and Harry says he resembles a real hobo.

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**SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL**

**Synopsis of Minutes of June 8, 1923.**

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p.m. by President Hollis.

**Reading Minutes**—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

**Communications**—Filed—From the Sun-Maid Raisin Growers, with reference to the Lithographers' label.

Referred to Executive Committee—Wage scale of Cooks' Helpers No. 110. From Retail Delivery Drivers, requesting endorsement of their wage scale, relative to an increase of 50 cents per day.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From Senator Henry C. Jones, Chester H. Rowell and Mrs. Schloss, with reference to Assembly Bill No. 980, which is known as the Spoils System Bill.

Referred to the Secretary—From the Carmen's Union, requesting that the Secretary be present at the next hearing on their request for an increase in wages.

**Reports of Unions**—Culinary Workers—Requested the Council to send a letter to the Van Noy Interstate Company, requesting said company to comply with the rules and wage scales of their respective unions.

**Label Section**—Had a very well attended meeting; will renew efforts for the label, card and button.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

**New Business**—Moved that the Secretary be instructed to send a letter to the Board of Supervisors and to appear before said body, in support of the Chauffeurs' contention on Taxi Cab Ordinance; carried.

Moved that the President be empowered to appoint a Labor Day Committee, send out invitations to the Building Trades Council, and that the first meeting be held June 23rd; carried.

**Receipts**—\$256.57. **Expenses**—\$1,815.41.

Council adjourned at 8:40 p.m.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label, card and button when making purchases. And to patronize the Municipal Railway whenever possible. J. O'C.

**LABEL SECTION.**

**Minutes of Meeting Held June 6, 1923.**

Meeting called to order at 8:25 by President W. G. Desepte, with all officers present but A. C. Sheahan and B. A. Brundage.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Communications from Newman Co., minutes of the St. Louis Label Section, minutes of the Women's Auxiliary, John Weiland Brewery, Tobacco Workers' International, Cooks No. 44, Herman the Tailor, minutes of the Buildings Trades, received, noted and filed.

**Reports of Unions**—Painters No. 19—Reported that business is good; initiated 12 new members last meeting. Garment Cutters—Reported that business is good, all members working. Upholsterers No. 28—Reported that the Sultan Mfg. Co. had locked out their men; committee visited the firms of Lachman and Hale Bros. in regard to handling and displaying non-union furniture; ask a demand for their label when buying furniture, mattresses and pillows. Pressmen No. 24—Reported that business is good; initiating members at every meeting. Glove Workers—Reported that business is good; two firms are using their label; ask a demand for their label when buying gloves. Lithographers—Reported that some of their members are still locked out; ask a demand for their label on canned goods and soft drink labels. Typographical No. 21—Reported that business is

good, all members working. Auxiliary—Reported that their bunks party was a success and the members have started to pay dues; women are demanding the union card and button on all things that they buy; will have socials every other month instead of every month. Grocery Clerks—Reported that the Piggly-Wiggly Stores and White's Cash and Carry are still unfair; having some trouble with the Crystal Palace Market; look for and demand the Clerks' working button in the Crystal Market; color changes every month, color for June is pink. Hoisting Engineers—Reported that the Wage Board granted them \$8.35 a day, but most of the contractors are paying \$9.00 a day.

Agitation Committee reported that they met Tuesday, May 29th, and have offered the following recommendations to the Section to adopt: Brother Vurek, of the Lithographers No. 17, appeared before the committee and requested, on behalf of his union, that the Label Section send a communication to certain California manufacturers and distributors of canned goods products, for the purpose of persuading them to use the lithographers' and the printers' labels on the labels on canned goods. Committee recommends concurrence in the request and that the secretary and president of the Section send out such communication to concerns enumerated on the list furnished by the union. The list contains the names of twenty concerns located in various parts of the state. To promote further the use of the union label, committee recommends that the Label Section refuse to receive and act upon communications from outside sources calling for assistance, if such communications do not bear the union label, and the secretary be instructed to return such communications to the senders, explaining the reason for such action.

In the matter of present custom of setting aside one meeting night in each month for social purposes, committee recommends that this custom be discontinued indefinitely.

To further extend the activities and usefulness of the Section, committee recommends that a visiting committee be appointed for the purpose of attending meetings of such unions as are not affiliated with the Section, for the purpose of inducing such unions to affiliate and send delegates.

Committee recommends further that the label committees of the Labor Council and Building Trades Council be requested to again hold one or more joint meetings for the purpose of creating a greater interest in the spread of the use of the union label, card and button. Committee adjourned at 9:15 p.m.

**New Business**—Moved and carried that the Section indorse the "Island of Oz" and the Pageant of Progress.

Moved and carried that the secretary be instructed to see Brother Bowns and secure the rubber stamps and the list of stores carrying union-made goods. Moved and carried that the secretary write to the International Garment Workers in regard to the ink that is used in printing their labels.

Trustees reported favorably on the bills, same to be ordered paid.

Dues, \$28.00; Agent Fund, \$44.69; total, \$72.69. Disbursements, \$41.80.

There being no further business to come before the Section, we adjourned at 10:30 p.m., to meet again on June 20, 1923.

Send your delegates to the meetings of the Section.

The Emporium is still unfair.

Fraternally submitted,

WM. HERBERT LANE, Secretary.

To avoid strikes and other difficulties, demand the union label on all purchases. This is an easy, simple way to strengthen the unions.

**THINK FOR YOURSELF.**

By J. M. Baer, the Congressman-Cartoonist. International Labor News Service.

The Hardware Man's Idea Book tells a story of a young man who ran a hardware store out in the backwoods some place, and the wholesalers found him a bit slow in paying up. They sent him a flock of letters, all of them polite, but ever getting a little more threatening.

Finally, they sent a man down to talk with him.

"We must have a settlement," the caller said. "Why don't you pay up? Are things going badly?"

"No," said the hardware man, "everything's great. Don't worry. My bankers will guarantee me all right."

"Then why don't you come across?" the visitor asked, a little exasperated.

"Well, you see, those threatening letters of yours were so well done that I've been copying them and sending them out to some customers of mine who won't pay up. I've collected most of my outstanding debts now, but I thought there must be a final letter and I was holding out for the complete set."

When we read the hot air, the propaganda, the deluge of bunk, that the old party politicians put out, we wonder, like the hardware man, how long it can continue and if there mustn't be a "final letter" some time. But, unlike the collection agency, there's no limit so far as the politicians are concerned. They keep going on and on forever, like the brook Tennyson made famous.

And they expect us to stand for it indefinitely, too. The remedy, so far as we are concerned, is to look upon this output just exactly as the hardware man looked upon the collection letters—as something that doesn't affect us in the least, because we're all right in spite of the politicians—if we only realize it—and as something we needn't take seriously.

If we will think for ourselves, this deluge of propaganda won't do us any harm. And if we don't think for ourselves, nothing can do us much good.

Simply to be in this world, whatever you are, is to exert an influence—an influence, too, compared with which mere language and persuasion are feeble.—Horace Bushnell.

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**HOW THE A. F. OF L. OPERATES.**

By **Samuel Gompers.**  
(In Labor Information)

**Part III.**

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor is elected annually at its conventions, a majority vote being necessary to election. The Executive Council holds from four to six meetings each year, generally at the American Federation of Labor Building in Washington, the meetings lasting a week or ten days.

Much of the business of the Executive Council consists of propositions by the president, submitted by correspondence to each member by mail or telegraph.

The president and the Executive Council are entrusted with carrying out the instructions of the conventions, and have the power to initiate legislation when any necessity therefor shall arise, although it must not be in conflict with the decisions of the conventions. The president has the power to exercise supervision of the Federation throughout its jurisdiction.

Each year the Executive Council makes a full, exhaustive report to the convention covering the work done during the year and making recommendations wherever these are deemed necessary.

Much work is annually delegated to the Executive Council by the convention and this is to be performed in addition to regular and routine duties that develop in the course of events.

The Executive Council constantly watches over the expenditures of the American Federation of Labor and either advises or instructs the officers as may seem advisable. The president is the executive officer of the American Federation of Labor and as such has charge of all of the executive work of the Federation as its highest officer between Council meetings and between conventions.

It should be made clear that nowhere in the American Federation of Labor is there any authority to compel any action or to compel any obedience to any decision. Neither the president of the American Federation of Labor nor the Executive Council can issue any command of any kind. Neither can the convention issue a command. The sole power of the American Federation of Labor throughout its entire structure is its moral power. This is contrary to the conception held by many critics of the trade union movement, but it is nevertheless the case and it constitutes the foundation of the great strength and solidarity of the American trade union movement.

The conventions of the American Federation of Labor reach their conclusions in a most democratic manner. While limiting the number of delegates from each organization so that the convention may really be a deliberative body, the voting power of delegates is one for each one hundred members they represent.

**READ 'EM AND WEEP!**

Or Do Editors?

The question which involuntarily arises is: Do the plasterer, the bricklayer, the painter, the plumber and the carpenter give anything like adequate returns for the compensation demanded?—Christian Science Monitor.

**Aged in the Wood?**

The Republican plan of universal American prosperity is a success. Like the crops, it benefits everybody.—Washington Post.

**Lament of the Lost.**

While we may not all have open shops, yet we are all firm believers in them.—Tri-State Employers' Association.

**BY THE WAY.**

Gary says he's got to have the twelve-hour day. Engineers say he's all wrong; and that the twelve-hour day is uneconomical and unnecessary.

There is a great body of engineers who constantly give public service in growing volume. Gary talks from the bank balance viewpoint. The engineers talk from operating facts; they deal with production factors, including the human production factor.

So far as logic goes, Gary's argument falls flat before the engineering verdict. Gary maintains his position, not by logic, but because he has the power.

Mr. Mussolini, in Italy, operates in precisely the same way. He is boss because he has the power. If he should lose control of his power he would cease to be boss.

Mr. Lenin, in Russia, sick man though he is, holds his place because he has the power. He got his place through power and he keeps it that way. He has the red army and the red army has guns and nobody else has guns; so Lenin is boss.

So far as Gary is concerned, the unions showed the people forty years ago that the eight-hour day was an economic advance; that it meant not only better men and women, but better production.

Henry Ford has proved it up to the hilt. Gary makes less money than Ford; and part of the reason is that Ford has a short work-day and pays good wages. Gary ought to consult Ford about this question.

In Albany, where a year ago the traction company brought strike-breakers to fight the carmen's union, has witnessed an interesting, but natural, development.

The men who came to break a strike a year ago now have organized. They have presented demands to the employers who hired them originally to defeat the just demands of other workers.

So it goes. Some learn the great lesson of unionism and unity of action for constructive purposes slowly—but eventually all learn.

Mr. Daugherty says he has recovered \$3,000,000 from war fraud.

Persons having long memories will recall that a few weeks ago there was much talk about sugar profiteering and that many remedies were suggested.

Government officials joined in the clamor for a sugar boycott, by which the consumers were to deprive themselves of sugar in order to punish those who had all the sugar and who were rapidly getting richer because of soaring prices.

It was suggested also that President Harding might order a tariff reduction, in accordance with power given him by the new tariff law. Now that the excitement has died down, it is announced that the President will not reduce the tariff. Relief comes to those who wait—if they wait long enough (perhaps).

Collier's is conducting a vote to find out about the next President. With 100,000 votes taken, Henry Ford leads the field. This puzzles politicians, to whom it never occurs that maybe the people are tired of politicians. The Colliers' vote is interesting for two things other than the Ford vote. One is the Harding vote; the other is the fact that the total vote for progressive candidates swamps the total vote for stand-pat candidates. If the vote could be polled as a clean-cut vote for or against reaction or progress, progress would ride high at the head of an overwhelmingly victorious procession! Tie to that!

**DEVELOP SPEAKERS IS PLAN.**

The Chicago Federation of Men Teachers is reviving the Speakers' Bureau of two years ago and intends to make this a permanent addition to the trade union movement. The Federation is affiliated with the American Federation of Teachers, a unit of the American Federation of Labor.

Public opinion should be formed in behalf of sound educational policies, rather than depend on a legislative committee that is hurriedly thrown together at the state capital members of the Federation say.

"We believe that we know and that it is our duty to give the people our information and our views. Through civic organizations, lodges, business groups, women's and other clubs, the way to the public is, in many cases, now open to our speakers. As the people become aroused to the importance of the questions we have to discuss, access should become easier and more general."

"The other field in which Federation speakers should work is that of teacher unionism. A group of our men should be prepared to say the right things in the right way about teachers' unions—ready to go on call to address teachers on this subject."

**RAISE WAGES \$5 A WEEK.**

A wage increase of \$5 a week has been secured by members of Electrotypers' Union No. 70 of Philadelphia. A one-year agreement was signed. The new rate is \$55 for day work and \$60 for night work.

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AT HALF REGULAR PRICES**

On account of the agency being discontinued we were enabled to buy the entire factory stock at a tremendous sacrifice and are now offering them to you at HALF OFF.

Monte Cristo, 10c size, each	.....	5c	Monte Cristo Perfecto Finos, 12½c size, 4 for 25c
50 in box	\$2.45		50 in box \$2.95
Monte Cristo Bon Tons and Liberties, 15c size, 50 in box	\$3.45		Monte Cristo Coronas, Majesties and Mercedes, 15c size, 3 for 25c
2 for	15c		50 in box \$3.95

**BANKERS AROUSE LABOR.**

By International Labor News Service.

Whether big banking interests and organized building contractors are taking advantage of the movement for limitation of building operations to strike a blow at organized labor is a question that is agitating the trade union movement.

At about the time agitation began to curtail new building operations wage movements were under way in the building trades.

The avowed object of the movement to curtail building not only in New York but elsewhere has been to give home building the right of way over the building of monumental structures. As a reason for curtailing building operations in this manner proponents of the movement have cited shortage of building materials, speculative rates of interests, and last but not least in the minds of some, the wages in the building trades.

**Sees "Open Shop" Fight.**

Some of the exponents of restriction have been most frank in giving their reasons for restriction and in setting forth the object that they hope to achieve.

C. H. Kelsey, of the Title Guaranty and Trust Company, was quoted by the New York Times as having said: "I do not think that this problem will be solved until the open shop has been established." Other bankers merely announced that loans on great building projects would be stopped.

Joseph W. Phair, treasurer of the Lawyer's Mortgage Company, was quoted by the New York Herald as saying: "Loans on all projects have been stopped generally."

On May 22nd the bricklayers ceased work and on May 23rd President Conover, of the Mason Builders' Association, was quoted in the New York Herald to the effect that "the builders" welcome a "showdown" because "the public and the banks are behind us."

One phase of the situation is the competition between the organized building trades employers and independent builders engaged in highly speculative construction. Some of these independent contractors, it is said, have been paying any price necessary to secure materials and workers. The public statements of the banking interests, however, indicate that they interpreted the movement for restriction as having a far deeper meaning.

**Labor Bank Aroused.**

The Federation Bank of New York, the new labor bank supported by the Central Trades and Labor Council, the State Federation of Labor, and all organized labor of New York, has accepted the declarations of the Mason Builders' Association and of the bankers and trust company officials as a direct challenge to labor.

The Allied Printing Trades Council adopted resolutions and sent them broadcast throughout the labor movement of New York, commenting on the statement of President Conover of the Mason Builders' Association. "It was the financiers in San Francisco and Chicago who spent millions to force non-union conditions in building trade unions in those cities," the circular said. "Whether they can do this in New York rests solely with the members of organized labor." Other organizations, including the Central Trades and Labor Council, have adopted resolutions calling upon all labor organizations and members of organized labor in New York to answer what they interpret as a challenge by the employers and the bankers by accumulating their financial reserves in their own institution.

**STEREOTYPER TO MEET.**

The annual convention of the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union will be held in Omaha, Neb., beginning July 16. A home for these aged unionists is one of the issues.

**POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL.**

Action has been taken to dispose of the larger part of the livestock equipment of the California Polytechnic School at San Luis Obispo, according to a statement issued today at the offices of the State Department of Education. The budget appropriation for the California Polytechnic School involves a reduction of expenditures from \$147,000 last year to \$62,000 next year. In order to put this program into effect, a large part of both the agricultural and mechanical trades instruction will be abandoned. The stock which must be sold includes some individuals which were exhibited at the 1922 State Fair, and attracted the attention of stock breeders from all parts of the state.

An effort is being made to retain for the school a small practical dairy unit, a herd of beef cattle, and selected animals of other stock. The herds that can be maintained, however, will be very small because of the limited budget provisions for purchase of feed and payment of wages to herdsmen. During the past year several of the herds have been self-supporting, according to the records of the Department of Education; that is, the sales of livestock and produce have been sufficient to pay for the upkeep of the herds; but under the interpretation placed on the budget law by the administration, the money derived from such sales cannot be used for such purposes in the future, but must be deposited in the general fund of the State Treasury to supplement ordinary state tax collections.

It is admitted by Department of Education officials that the same interpretation probably means that the money received for the stock which must now be sold will be similarly lost to the school. Most of the stock has been purchased during the past two years in line with the plan of the Department for developing agricultural instruction at this school.

The special legislative commission which investigated the whole subject of agricultural education last year reported that the need of the state for "farm school" instruction could be fully met by the intelligent development of California Polytechnic School. The 1923 Legislature passed two bills, making possible the gradual conversion of the school into a "farm school." Both bills, however, were vetoed.

Among the animals which are to be sold immediately are Duroc-Jersey, Berkshire and Poland-China hogs, Percheron and Clydesdale horses, pure-bred Jersey and Holstein cattle, and an unusually fine poultry unit, including White Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, Buff Orpingtons, White Brahma, Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks, White Rocks, Anconas, Minorcas and Andalusians.

**CLEVER STUFF, EH?**

The Wall Street Journal is developing a circus press agent ability against the eight-hour day. Its latest yarn recounts that "a Pennsylvania business man writes a friend in New York," who informs the Wall Street Journal that farmers in the vicinity of Youngstown, Ohio, and Sharon, Pa., are "coming in every day to work at the steel mills, devoting only part of their time to attending to their crops."

"These men come into town, spend a long working day in the plants and then go home and work on their farms. Apparently they are not worrying about the eight-hour day."

Fortunately, the W. S. J. clientele does not demand particulars on how these farmers manage to sleep after journeying to and from the country to the mills and then working on their farms.

Our own real good, and the good of our posterity, in some measure depends on the part we act; and it nearly concerns us to try our foundations impartially.—John Woolman's Journal.

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**You can buy more groceries for a Dollar at Jenny Wren than at any store in San Francisco. We claim better quality, too, and quality is remembered long after price is forgotten.**

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Finest Work on Shirts  
and Collars**

**"GOOD CLOTHES ON CREDIT"**

**Columbia  
OUTFITTING CO.  
MISSION STREET  
at Twenty-second**

# Evidence Against Gary, Engineers Declare

Federated American Engineering Societies engineers who conducted the recent investigation into the twelve-hour day in steel declare the evidence is against Gary's declaration that the twelve-hour day can't be abolished.

The engineers, in their investigation, found that the eight-hour day could be established and they threw the whole weight of their influence in that direction. Here is what two eminent members of the committee have to say about Gary's latest effort to alibi the twelve-hour day:

By HARRISON E. HOWE

**Chairman, Committee on Work Periods, Federated American Engineering Societies.**

The engineers reached their conclusions after a thoroughly scientific survey lasting two years, and it is disappointing not to find the steel industry in agreement with them.

The steel industry was made the subject of a special inquiry, and to Bradley Stoughton, Professor of Metallurgy at Lehigh University, was assigned the task of studying the technical aspects of changing from a two-shift to a three-shift system.

The weight of evidence, according to the engineers, "indicates that the change from the twelve to the eight-hour day can usually be made at a small financial sacrifice on the part of the workers and of the management." It is the judgment of the engineers, expressed in a formal report, that when the change is pre-planned and the co-operation of every one is enlisted, gains will accrue to every one concerned—to workers, management, owners and the public.

Dr. Howe thought that, whatever temporary obstacles were encountered, the eight-hour day would eventually apply generally in the industries of this country.

By MORTIMER E. COOLEY

**President, Federated American Engineering Societies; Dean, Engineering Schools of the University of Michigan.**

The committee which had this inquiry in charge has spent more than two years in the investigation of forty-three continuous industries—industries running twenty-four hours a day, and observed conditions affecting every class of continuous worker, from the bellhop to the steel worker. It was found, indisputable, that the twelve-hour shift is not economically necessary and that continuous industry can be run with a profit with the shorter working day.



## ORPHEUM.

Leon Errol, recent star of "Sally," the record-breaking New York musical comedy, and of the "Ziegfeld Follies," heads the show at the Orpheum starting Sunday matinee, June 17th. Errol started his stage career in San Francisco a number of years ago and since that time he climbed to the top of the ladder, being recognized now as the peer of eccentric comedians. Errol brings to San Francisco a hilarious skit entitled "The Guest," in which he plays the part of the inebriated gentleman, which portrayal has brought him so much fame.

Irene Franklin, with her imitable character songs, remains for a second week, as does also W. C. Fields, who has been eliciting screams of laughter with his golf travesty.

Florence Tempest and Homer Dickinson, both well-known vaudevillians, make a new combination, presenting smart songs and comedy.

"Likes and Dislikes" is the name of the humorous playlet presented by Marion Murray and Company.

Nonsensical, witty satire is indulged in by "Baron" Emerson and "Count" Baldwin in "What Fools These Mortals Be."

"The Evolution of a Pianist" is the title of the pleasant combination of music and fun offered by Leon Vavara.

Fox and Sarno, supreme gymnasts, offer some breath-taking feats of strength.

"To give the victory to the right, no bloody bullets but peaceful ballots only are necessary. It only needs that a right-thinking man shall go to the polls, and, without fear or prejudice, vote as he thinks."—Lincoln.

## CAUSE DISCHARGE OF NAVY YARD MEN.

More than eight hundred mechanics have been dropped from the pay-roll of the Brooklyn Navy Yard since the U. S. Shipping Board let the contract for the reconditioning of the government's vessel President Buchanan to a private corporation, although its bid was 10 per cent higher than the Navy Yard's estimate. Many of the men dismissed are married and have families.

There are now about 2500 workmen engaged in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Ordinarily there are about 4000. A large number of these remaining on the payroll recently had to submit to a decrease in wages.

Business men of Brooklyn have protested against the Shipping Board's alleged favoritism to a private corporation. The president of the Furniture Dealers' Association in a telegram to Governor Smith of New York, requesting him to protest to President Harding, said:

"We resent this wasteful and sinister misuse of public funds, and we resent this policy of the Shipping Board which so flagrantly violates every decent consideration of the men of this navy yard."

## Ask your Grocer for SUPERBA BRAND

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A shoe that provides a complete, non-varying walking base, because it has a perfect "chassis." Four patented, exclusive features make this "chassis" superior — flat inside of sole, natural weight contact plane, built-in bridge and heel-to-ball fitting. No other shoe can give men such foot happiness—no other shoe can give men a better appearance. *Let Us Show You!*

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MISSION STORE  
OPEN  
SATURDAY  
EVENINGS  
UNTIL 9:30

## Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: George Taylor of the riggers and stevedores, Edward P. Gaupp of the Locomotive firemen, George Ratkovich of the waiters, Jacob Cornell of the riggers and stevedores, Otto Petersen of the cooks' helpers.

The following delegates will represent the local Molders' Union at the convention of the International to be held this year: Frank Brown, Frank X. Veit, George Boswell, Walter Stone, George Johnson and Frank Swanstrom. The election was held last Tuesday evening.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Label Section has decided to hold their socials every other month in future, instead of every month as at present. The last bunks party was a pronounced success, and arrangements will shortly be completed for another novel means of promoting the demand for the union label.

At the last meeting of the Labor Council, President Hollis was authorized to appoint a

Labor Day Committee to make arrangements for the celebration this year. The names will be announced at the meeting tonight.

The Photo Engravers' Union will give a barbecue and picnic at Boyes Springs golf links in Sonoma County, Sunday, June 24th, it was announced by James C. Dunne, secretary of the organization. The banner event of the outing will be a baseball match between the "Highlights" and the "Shadow" workers of the union.

Annual picnic, outing and games of the Butchers' Union will be held this year at Fairfax Park, Marin County, June 24th. A varied program of music, entertainment and athletic events will be held, with special events for cowboys from the ranches of Miller & Lux.

Federal employees of San Francisco have chosen five delegates to the national convention at Denver, September 4th. There were ten candidates and the five successful ones, in order of the number of votes polled, were: Alfred Berryessa,

secretary of the union and clerk in office of Controller of Customs; Captain F. H. Ainsworth, Veterans' Bureau; J. F. Whelan, president of union; L. P. Reed, customs laborer; H. A. Green, Quartermaster Corps. C. N. Jansen was named alternate.

Distribution of power, to come from the Hetch Hetchy by a municipally-owned system, was advocated in a report submitted to members of the Central Council of Civic Clubs by a committee appointed several weeks ago by President W. S. King. The report will be discussed at the next meeting of the Council, at which time recommendations will be prepared for the Board of Supervisors. In its report the committee commended the development of the Hetch Hetchy from an engineering viewpoint as "eminently successful."

At the last meeting of the San Francisco Letter Carriers' Mutual Aid Association, a committee of arrangements was appointed to handle the details of their annual picnic and games, to be held at Shellmound Park on Sunday, July 1, 1923. Following are the members of the committee of arrangements: Porter S. Finney, chairman; John J. Shea, Wm. F. Geertz, Roy Tyrrell, Chas. Schoenlight, Maurice McCarthy, Thos. P. Tierney, Ralph Vossbrinck, Daniel Sullivan, Wm. Shea, Merrill E. Andruss, Myler Harris, A. Heinrath, Jas. P. Mulhern.

Thousands of friends and members of Local 164, International Molders' Union, are expected to attend the fifty-first annual picnic at Shellmound Park, June 17th. The outing this year is dedicated to the memory of the late Congressman John I. Nolan. Frank Brown is chairman of the arrangements committee.

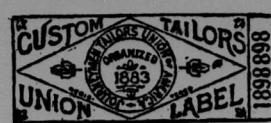
The ladies' garment workers of San Francisco returned to work Monday, after being on strike for thirteen weeks. At a conference held between the executive committee of the Cloak and Suit Manufacturers' Protective Association of San Francisco and the executive committee of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, Local No. 8, an amicable and mutual agreement is said to have been reached. About 300 workers and 15 shops were affected by the strike, which commenced March 7th, when the garment workers walked out on an issue to retain existing working conditions and wages. Under the new agreement, which expires May 15th, 1924, the conditions are a 44-hour week and minimum wage scales operative prior to the walkout; that is, a minimum for operators of \$49 weekly and for girl finishers of \$21.

You are seeking your own will. You are seeking some good other than the law you are bound to obey. But how will you find good? It is not a thing of choice: it is a river that flows from the foot of the Invisible Throne, and flows by the path of obedience. I say, again, man cannot choose his duties. You may choose to forsake your duties, and choose not to have the sorrow they bring. But you will go forth; and what will you find? Sorrow without duty—bitter herbs, and no bread with them.—George Eliot.

If you don't demand the union label it is equivalent to creating a job for a non-unionist.

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